SUNDAR MOVEMBER III, 1880.

Come into New York. We learn that the Pennsylvania Rail in Jersey City-new tracks, an extended station, new ferryboats of great power and capacity, and other substantial betterments, especity, and other substantial betterments all looking to a vast increase of business, and ing up into the millions. We are glad of it. We approve heartily of everything which promises increases the commerce of New York. At the same time, we respectfaily submit to President Rossers, and to the other distinguished gentlemen who sway the destinies of the great Pennsylvania system, that the proper field of improveme and expansion to not at Jerney City. It is here, in New York; and the Pennsylvania Railroad may as well accept and provide for the inevitable, now as as any other time.

The great project which is common to all the great railroads which have their terminals on the Jersey shore, the project which appeals to the practical business common sense as well as to the imagination of every citizen who has at heart the future of New York, is the ingress of trains into the city proper, either by a tunnel under the North Elver or by a bridge over it. The more magnificent, palatial, and luxurious the sev-eral terminal accessories of the Pennsylvania Refirond at Jersey City are made, the more mean, haraceing, and inadequate will the New York approaches appear.

The city front, owing to the great pres ture of business traffic, is now more for-bidding and dangerous to travel than ever before. To reach any of the North River ferries involves an amount of trouble and inconvenience which is a great and potent drawback to the development of pas travel by way of New Jersey. It retards the development of the Jersey suburbs of New York, and it retards and discourages in a very appreciable degree the great bulk of travel to and from our city. The engers who arrive in New York to-day from the Jersey side cross the river on boats which are vastly improved over the boats of former days, but they are landed under conditions which have changed only for the worse. The connection of any, or all, of the great ferry houses on the North River with system of elevated railroads in New York city will be but a makeshift, and can but temporarily and inadequately relieve the imperative necessities of daily travel.

A tunnel that would admit eight stee tracks and carry trains safely and expeditiously into the heart of the city would be one solution of the problem, and doubtless a good one. But the solution to which we incline is that of a great bridge, or of two great bridges, across the North River. We deem the bridge, under all conditions preferable to the tunnel, and the needs o the arteries of traffic which converge on the Jersey shore will never he satisfied until we have eight or sixteen tracks across the Hud son with the most ample and varied termina facilities within this city.

We think that in the vicinity of West Twenty-third street, between Eighth avenue and the river front, occupying an area equa-to or greater than that of the Euston or St. Pancras station in London, there should be great passenger, mail, and express stations of dimensions sufficient to handle all of the trains of the entire series of New Jersey railroads

The development of New York would then be more equable and rapid. The tremendous northward pressure of population would be relieved; the North River, with its ferries, its fogs, its delays, and its dangers, would no longer be a terror to subur-New Yorkers, and the entire problem of rapid transit within the city proper would be enormously facilitated. In fact, some such relief as is here briefly indicated' must be had within a few years. The congestion of traffic in lower New York is, even now, intolerable, and we trust that the Pennsylvania Railroad will, in conjunction with other corporations, turn its attention to a denantly borne in upon us, and give us the relief of which we stand

If the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will spend in New York the millions it is now preparitie to spend in New Jersey the return will be tenfold greater. If this great corporation, instead of frittering away its energies and resources in merely plausible improvements on the Jersey water front, will make one earnest and comprehensive effort to enter the city of New York, as all great railroads that do business in New York eventually must enter it, we will pledge it the determined and effective support of efficiens of every class.

That nine-tenths of the daily travel of this great city should be dumped in the mud of West street, in the clamor, confusion, and distraction of the city's most congested channel of local traffic, and under the same conditions that exist at the isnding of a Mississippi cotton boat, is a diagrace to New York, and may not much longer be. We need the improvement of New York, improvement, substantial, intelligent, and comprehensive. Uphoistering Jersey City and illuminating it with gilding is a very pretty arbievement, but it will pay better to take a more masterly grasp of the future and spend the money on this side of the siver, where its increment will endure

Facts for Mr. Mills's Hopper.

We knew that the Hon. ROOMS QUARLES MILES, the ADAM SMPRH of Corsicans, would discover in the result of last Tuesday's election a glittering and glorious triumph for tariff reform. As Monsieur MALEBBANCHE saw everything in God, so does Mr. MILLS see everything in tariff reform.

6 . In Ohio and Iowa, says Mr. Mills, 'the Espu Cafast was due to the connection of the party with the Prohibitionism as well as diseasisfaction with their course upon the sprift. In New Jersey the Democrats it on the tariff and won h as they did last year. Our success in New York and and showing we made in Massaci

Mr. Minas might have to part with an Illusion and a delusion if he took the trouble to inform himself as to the rest causes of the Democratic gains in the States which he mentions. He leaves out of sight entirely the dissatisfection and disaffection of Repub licans with the Administration. He hasn't heard that the people of New York hit the an party for the sins of the Republican Legislature of 1889, its increase of taxation, its dishonest attitude in regard to excise legislation, and its refusal to obey the tion of the State. He doesn't know that in Managhusetts the Republican candidate for Governor was knifed by the Prohibitionists, who thought that the Republicans had duped them in the matter of the prohibents; knifed by the farmers he declined to commit himself as a foe of oleomargarine; knifed by disappointed friends of his unsuccessful competitor for the nomination; and deserted by

Jersey, he would have known that Luon Annery was elected, because he was a popular Democrat who had distinguished himself when Governor, and who was especially strong among the plain people, because h had made the railroad corporations pay their just dues to the State. Tariff reform had as much to do with Mr. ABBETT's election as it has to de with the intractability of Ger EDWARD B. GRUBB's cowlick. In Ohio the Democratic candidate was known to be a moderate protectionist, who voted against the Monnison bill, and only with extreme reluctance for the MILLS bill. The canvas turned upon State issues, and upon these Mr. CAMPRILL made a successful appeal to the people. As far as tariff reform is concerned, the main comspicuity which it attained during the campaign was the openly expressed fear that Mr. MILLS's friends the tariff smashers, would votefagainst Mr. CAMPBELL on account of his record and sympathies as a protectionist. In Iowa the Grangers and the anti-Prohibitionists took vengeance upon the Republicans. How the tariff helped or hindered them in this long-needed labor is not evident to the naked eye. Virginia the Democrats had a regular Democratic protection platform, but there again the tariff was not in issue. The fact was that Democrats all over had got

together. But Mr. MILLS would hug his delusion if the facts against it were thick as chestnuts in the Congressional Record. Let him hug and be happy. Only have the goodness to beerve, Mr. Mills, that while tariff reform stuck into an off-year platform may be harmless enough, it raises especial CAIN in a Presidential year. Don't be encouraged.

The Site.

It denotes pretty high qualities in the genlemen composing the Committee on Site for the World's Fair that they should have some boldly upon the land which they have chosen and say that here is the place. To come into the centre of the city was such an un expected movement that it has caused the Pair, to a great many people, to take on so colossal a character that they doubted for

the moment whether it was feasible. The fact is that it has been started with cope that is worthy of its origin. It is to celebrate the discovery of half of the globe Let us go ahead and make it what it should be. The Site Committee have done their part with a breadth of comprehension that hould inspire the entire community. We hear of men making the mistakes of their lives. No one, even comparatively, ever made such a big mistake as this city rould make if it failed to have the Fair.

The Jewish Sabbath and the Christies Sunday.

This very well expressed letter comes to us from a lady of Brooklyn:

"I am a married woman, having a husband and so seither of them believes particularly in keeping one ay in the week as a Sabbath day. That is, if they were compelled by the laws of the land to observe seriody one day out of seven, they would not care whether it was the sixth, seventh, or first day that was to be so cept. Now, I do care. And while my husband and so de of our home by the division among the people a o the right day to be observed.

"I believe and hold that the seventh day, the Sabbatl the Jews, is the right day to keep, and that not th dan's Priday nor the Christian's Sunday mght to be observed. But I am hindered, as I said what the Bible cor ere was either Christian, Jew, or Moha es, the seventh day was set spart as a day of est and to be kept holy. This was done by the Lord.

to is the Father of us all.

And, again, through Mossa, we were strictly committed to keep that day, and in not a stagle place in a New Testament are we directed to do differently. fow, by whom and for what reason was the day

I hope you will make some remarks on the subject. want the Christian Sabbath changed to the Jewish

Our correspondent is evidently a conscientious woman, and her spirit is uncompromising. There is also logical consistency n what she says, but she has not properly nformed herself as to the history of both the Jewish Sabbath and the Christian Sunday. The Sabbath of Old Testament ordina tion was not originally observed by the Jews as she would observe it. It was more parularly a day of rest than of religious ex ercises, and it was instituted for the wise purpose of giving recreation to hard-working men and their beasts of burden. Therefore, it was kept by the Jews as a day of pleasure rather than a day of fasting. No work of any kind was done, and it was not until it became necessary to instruct them in their law, which had passed out of the memory of many of the people, that they went up to the synagogue as part of the ceremonial observance of the day.

The Sabbath was a distinctively Jewish

institution, and hence when Christianity

came in and brought into its fold many different peoples, who knew nothing of Jewish law and cared nothing for Jewish customs. the Hebraic reverence for the seventh day of the week did not extend among them. Yet the Jewish practice of setting aside one day of the week for rest and in recognition of the Divine power was early imitated by the Christian world; but the day chosen was changed from the seventh to the first, in celebration of the resurrection of JESUS. Its name, too, was changed from the Sabbath to the Lord's Day, and the character of its observance was very different from the Jewish. Neither was it until the time of Cox-STANTINE that the institution was protected by law. The early Christians did not regard it as a Sabbath to which the Jewish code was applicable, and as late as the Reforms tion both LUTHER and CALVIN denied that there is any Scriptural obligation to observe Sunday. They treated it as a purely ecclesiastical institution, resting rather on tradition than on any law of Gop binding on Christians; and to-day its observance as a Sabbath somewhat after the Hebrew model is almost wholly confined to England and this country. Elsewhere it is regarded as a Church day purely, and not as a fast day. It is simply one of the many holy days of the Church, and the obligation to observe it is no greater than to observe the others.

This view of Sunday undoubtedly is in strict accordance with the belief and practice of the early Church, which looked upon the Sabbath as an institution of the Old Dispensation, that had been set aside by Christianity, and was no more binding on Christians than the Jewish circumcision and the rest of the Jewish ceremonial code. The Christians' Sunday is a totally distinct day of their own institution, and with laws and customs for its observance of their own establishment.

Therefore, as our Brooklyn correspondent is a Christian and not a Jewess, her religion does not require of her that she should keep the seventh day as a Sabbath. Nor is there any universal rule in Christendom as to the manner of observing Sunday. There is no injunction with regard to it in the New Testament, from which the Christian Church derives its law. Our Brooklyn friend can keep it as it is kept on the Continent of Europe, or as a day of both recreation and worship, and be in line with the practice of the great majoratisfied Republicans who wished to shoot | ity of Christendom, or she can observe it after the Puritan fashion. In either case she will be rendering obedience to Christian

command and custom. If she goes to church in the morning to say her prayers and confess her sine, she will be violating no law of the New Testament if she takes the rest of the day for pleasure in accordance with the practice of Continental Christians. But if she feels the need of using all its hour for spiritual meditation and religious exer cises, if it seems to her that she cannot otherwise keep the day holy and gain suffi cient strength to fight against evil during the remainder of the week, she will properly

observe Sunday as a fast day. Every one must decide that matter for himself, taking care, however, to respect the freedom of others whose consciences direct them differently. Neither will it be of any vital importance whether she keeps holy the seventh or the first day. It is not the day, but the use of it, which counts. Yet as the custom of all Christendom is to observe Sunday, and the laws of the State are made with reference to that as the day of rest, it will be wiser and more convenient for her to set apart the first day of the week for special religious exercises.

The Coming Chief of the Gladstonian

While his colleague, Mr. BRADLAUGH, has been dangerously ill, Mr. LABOUCHERE has undertaken a speechmaking tour in Scot-land. Not that the Gladstonians need his help north of the Tweed, for Scotchmen are the sturdiest of Mr. GLADSTONE'S supporters. But by boldly invading the precincts where his leader is most valued, he pro claims the determination of the men whom he represents to dominate in fact, if not ostensibly, the next Liberal Cabinet.

This is not by any means the first over proof of Radical intentions. It should not be overlooked that the sheep have already been parted from the gosts in the ranks of the Gladstonians. The Radicals who accept the guidance of the two members from Northampton, and especially of Mr. LABOU CHERE, have a parliamentary organization distinct from the Giadstonian, or rather in side of it; they have what is known as a Whip of their own. They showed, more over, in the first division on the royal grants when they refused to follow their nominal chief, that they constitute more than threefourths of Mr. Gladstone's customary supporters. This was made so unmistakable that Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT and most of the Gladstonian ex-Ministers took care in the second division to place themselves on the Radical side, so that but for the Parnellites Mr. GLADSTONE would have walked almost unattended into the Tory lobby. Since that disclosure of his friends' strength Mr. LABOUCHERE has made no secret of their aspirations, but he has never before defined their purposes so plainly as he has just now done in Scotland

The Giadstonians, he takes for granted will preponderate in the next House of Cosh mons, and he predicts that the Radicals will form a larger majority than they now do of Mr. GLADSTONE'S followers. They will, h says, insist upon proportional representation in the next Liberal Cabinet. He conceder that the first business of the new Ministry will be the passage of a Home Rule bill for Ireland, and he acquiesces in the retention of Irish members at Westminster. The promise to the Parnellites once fulfilled nowever, the execution of the Radical programme will begin. The first plank in his platform, so the Scotchmen were informed by Mr. LABOUCHERE, would be the abolition of septennial Parliaments, and a revention to the triennial Parliaments which existed in the reign of ANNE. This fundamentalize form accomplished, it would never again be possible for an accidental reactionist malority to thwart the will of the country for a long term of years. He would also put an ard anomaly of the frag in the United Kingdom, whereby an elector may vote more than once, if he harpers to own real estate in more than one Parlismentary district.

Having thus renovated the legislative ma chinery, the Radicals, according to Mr. LABOUGHERR, would use it for the following ends. They would not only disestablish the Church of England and the Kirk of Scotland but they would disendow them also. How the funds thus confiscated or retiainsed we are not haps they would be employed in providing better dwellings for the urban poor, which is another prominent feature of the Radical programme. But the capital reform contemplated is a trenchant alteration in the tenure and occupation of land. "We will make," sadd Mr. LABOUCHERE, "such a change in the land laws, that the landlords will hardly recognize the country after we have put our hands to it." Whether this means that the Radicals have decided to carry out the land nationalization doctrines of Mr. Hexay George we are not informed, but we know that Mr. KEAY the lately elected member for Dundee. is an avowed advocate of those theories.

The Tory landowners must listen with a hudder to this proclamation of Radical designs. They rebelled against the last Liberal Cabinet, but they now see that Mr. LABOUCHERE'S little finger will be thicker than Mr. GLADSTONE'S loing. Yet, however unwelcome may be the outlook to Conservatives, the advent of the Radicals to power is the logical and inevitable outcome of the close approach to universal suffrage brought about by the latest extensions and readjustments of the franchise.

The Most Radical Anti-Trust Move: One of the commonest subjects to be taken up by all recent speakers on social questions has been the gradual and successful development of associations for the especial protec tion and benefit of their members. The final perfection of the laborunion is the theme for unintermitting discussion and approval. And of late the practical recognition of the usefulness of association, offensive and defensive, has ceased to be confined to working-

men, and the principle has been adopted by

the capitalists, and their highest development of it appears in the modern trust. Against union in this shape, however, there has arisen such hostility as to change somewhat the public estimate of association. All sorts of laws have been passed in various States against the trust principle, with an eye single to its exercise by capital. In some cases it is expressly provided that the statutes shall not apply to trusts when they happen to be labor trusts. There is now a special effort going on in New York to break down these other trusts, with promises that, after the first has been smashed, all the others shall follow, so that the entire capitalistic de partment of the trust business shall be ob-

sterated. But the New York movement against trusts is really far less definite or compreheasive than one we read of in the Pittsburgi Dispatch which has been introduced into that city by Judge Ewing. We find in our contemporary the report of an application before Judge Ewing for a charter by a set of workingmen who may be described as occupying the next stage in the labor world to the journeymen horseshoers, the latter's unions, of course, being established everywhere. In Pittsburgh, recently, six master horseshoers applied for a charter for a union, but Judge Ewana's refusal to grant it is thus quoted:

"The object of the proposed corporation, as set forth

in the againstien, is for the purpose, first, of encourag-ing and protecting theirade of hersotheses in the cities of Pitteburgh and Aleghang's second, for preserving and disseminating variable justimes information; feel third, adjusting as far as professable cont missanderstandings whiting among the m methods and prices of work.

"The first two purposes are hondable and certainly a lineal, though how; charger of incorporation will a the association in cirrying out its purposes is differ to see. The third purpose arrowed is that of interferi-with the matural laws of trade and scorping the funwith her manufal lifts or trans him marging to those of governance. It is countrary to a count public policy, and, if makes intended, may readily be used to sabeld the membels, behind the form of a corporation. From the concengence of Hingal acts and countransisms. For this we retused approve the proposed charter."

According to Judge Ewrno's reasoning every combination to regulate the prices and controversies of labor implies an in tended intererence with the natural laws of trade that cannot be tolerated. If the rule of this decision were to be applied practically to the industrial world, it would not only wipe out all capitalistic trusts and partnerships, but it would break up the labor asscriations, which, after years of patient and discouraging effort, have finally become established among the most guarded and doubtless most immovable institutions of all civilized communities. If the master horseshoers cannot unite, neither can the journeymen. There can be no prisileged classes in this country, possessed of different rights from those of other people. What one man has the right to de

another has the right to do also. At the foundation of all trust organization are the labor unions, and Judge Ewing's blow so close to their root brings a fancy of the moment to a point where its absurdity is so apparent and the impossibility of its acceptance so shown that even its most uncompremising advocates must see.

Is a lecture by the Hon. J. G. BOURINGS in loston last week, on the political relation between the United States and Canada, Mr. BOUMNOT, speaking as a citizen of the latte country, said that when this country was split ur by the civil war. Canada had hoped that the South would win, on the theory that, the United States being divided, the nation next te herself would not be so inconveniently pwerful.

But the South and the North have got to rether. Why should not Canada come in, too?

THE OHIO CASE. hamined and Explained by the Lendis

Democratic Journal of the State. From the Cincinnati Enquirer The Democratic achievement in Ohio is broa

neugh, especially when taken in connection with demogratic victories in other States, to stimulate the which must endure while the present form of govern It is a new momentum to the principle of tariff reform

The thing of immediate importance and prominence though is the triumph of home rule. The third term dea, involving the proposition that one-man power a the Republican party as a very powerful factor in ringing about the result. Gov. Foraker assumed a per onal and somewhat arrogant command over appoint sents and Boards, to which the people of the State had ot been accustomed, and under the laws passed by ympathetic Legislature he took despotic command of the patronage and bestowed it on men who, for the most part, were not representative of the party. The Republicans who revelted against Gov. Foraker did not revolt against the Republican party. Their op coaltion to their nomines for Governor did not interese with their standing as Republicans. Their fidelit

Mr. Campbell was a most excellent man around whon to raily. He made a campaign of which Democrats are proud. He brought State issues directly to the front. He called the attention of the people to their local atmirs as probably no other candidata ever succeeded in

oing. Mr. Campbell has made himself a man of mark fo the whole country.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The Coar is said to be in constant dread of ass tion, and this state of ever-present fear, added to the hereditary melancholy of the Romanof family, has so unterly shattered his nerves that for days tepether he is practically not responsible for his actions. He also sanntly, and not only endeavors to sustain s spirits by copic Some Italian observers have been recently testing th

ses of criminals, and they find these duller than is the average of people. Signor Ottolenghi, in Turin found last year a less acute sense of smell in criminals and he now affirms the same for taste, which be tested applying bitter and sweet substances (strychning charine) in dilute solution to the tongue. He inds also the taste of the habitual criminal less acute han that of the casual effender

The man who will succeed Abdul Hamid is a wretched, san, pale-faced creature of five-sud-forty, named Mo kept a close prisoner in the palace grounds lest he should conspire for his Majesty's downfall. He has certainly no such intention, but usage requires that a Sul-tan's heir apparent should be treated as a suspected criminal, and Abdul Hamid is much too nervous a creature to innevate in this particular. He has a horrible fear lest his brother, Murad V., who became grazy from having been raised to the threse too saddenly, should recover his senses; but of this there is no chanes, and now that Murad's mother is dead, there will be no one o prevent the poor lunatic from being hurried to his ad by a pinch of something in his coffee. Murad's mother, the Suitana Nadine, superintended his house held and never left him. It would have been impossible est him while she was alive.

the Cear left 2500 for the peor of Berlin, and he gave a very handsome present to his Alexander Regiment, and numerous diamond spuff boxes and a shewer of decorations were distributed, but his gifts appear ins nificant when compared with those of his grandfather, the Emperor Nicholas, when he visited England for a week in June, 1844. He gave £2,000 to the servants at Windsor Castle, and £1,000 to the housekeeper: £4,000 to various charities; £500 annually for a cup at Ascot, which was continued until \$604; a parure of diamonda, worth £1,000, to Mms. Brunnew, the wife of his Ambas eador; twelve gold snuff boxes, with his portrait set in diamonds, among the great officers and lords of the Queen's household; twelve gold snuff boxes, with his eipher in diamonds, among the equerries and grooms-in-waiting; and literally a sackful of brooches, watches, rings, and pins, which were distributed among the small fry who had been useful to him or in some way oncerned with his visit.

the diocesan conferences held in England week be-last the question of Sunday observance was con-sed generally. The greatest stress was laid on tak-At the dioce ing the communion as a beginning of every Sunday however one might spend the remainder of it. The Rev. T. A. Curteis of Wakefield gave this ac-count of his parish: "If only they could secure that people attended communion before they went they would guard against the descration of the Lord's Day. has neighborhood, founded a Sunday cricket club for he young men who were given up to cock fighting, and me of the rules was that when the bell was sounded for burch the stumps should be drawn. Such amusements a Sunday cricket clubs, and the opening of museums and parture galleries as far as possible, without entailing undne labor on the part of caretakers, might, if subordi-nated so the higher duty of going to church, be made the neams of keeping idle hands out of mischief, and it would be a great deal better for a young man to have a healthy game of cricket and go to church than to dawdle about the street corners smoking his pipe and otherwise

spanding the Lord's Day in vicious idjeness."
Doubte all oppressive and repressive and conciliatory legislation of the German imperial parliament the feet all Democratic party in Germany continues to gain ground. In the recent Sazon elections they polled twice se many votes as they polled six years ago and won two new rongementatives in the provincial parliament. They new have seven men in the Saxon Landtag, among shom are such extremists as Bebel and Liebuech This fact is all the more significant because in Hazen; the majority of the workingmen, who are supposed to build the rank and file of the Social racy, are excluded from voting by a property qualifica tion. Nor is a Saxon citizen eligible to a seat in the Landtag unions he pays State taxes of at least thirty marks annually. The proof furnished by the Saxon elections that Prince Bismarck's were repressive measures have sutirely failed to crush sejectalistic malcontenis, and that his conciliatory easures, like the workingmen's insurance scheme. measures, like the worzingmen's manners wherein have in ne way appeared them, has caused the German dailies to plunge again into the revennial discussion of the causes of social discontent in Germany. The Fosciocke Estimay, a representative daily of liberal tendencies, says: "Government and parties silke should find in this movement of voters a reason for thoughtful introspection. Our previous policy, tar from winning over the workingmen, pushes them more and more into trespection. Our previous painty, the save over the workingmen, pushes them more and more into the Social Democratic camp, despite all social political laws. Should the present law against the Socialists be equilined, and the present tariff policy be retained, the Social Democracy would eventually assume propertiess. fecial Democracy would eventually assume proportions ridch would enable is to drive the wedge of depression

A REPLY TO MR. JESTERSON DAYES

he Confiderate President's Befores of the Pres Traders Refuted by a Votern Democrat and Constitutional Lawyer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: Whether it is done under the advice of Mr. Jefferson Davis, or of any one else, the effort to make the Democratic party a party of free trade will end in diseater. A tariff levying duties on foreign goods for the sake of revenue alone, and without regard to the effect on our own industries, which is as good a definition of free trade as can be given, will not, I wentu to say, be a safe basis for the Democratic party o place itself upon in a Presidential ele This was abundantly proved by the last close tion, for the mere appreh ocratic party, under the lead of Mr. Cleveland was verging toward free trade, was enough to cause the defeat of the candidate. How then will it be, if, in the next campaign, the sam party gives reasons for converting that app hension into a well-grounded conviction?

It is singular that a number of able men the Democratic party, men of lead and influ ence, do not see the difference between re-framing the existing tartif so as to obtain all the revenue that the Government need and at the same time to bring about a bette adjustment of the duties, and the extreme anhazardous project of making a tariff that will rield sufficient revenue, without discrimin tions in favor of our own manufacturing and producing interests. If the former is made the declared purpose and aim of the Demo crats, they will incur no risk of forfeiting the confidence of the people, and will not deprive themselves of the benefit of their general mer-its as a party and the fitness and acceptability of their candidate. If the latter is to be their avowed policy, all their ancient prestige, and all the merits of their candidates will avail

them but little with a majority of the people. The present moment is the time to insist or careful consideration of this matter; for the ate State elections in the States of New York. New Jersey, Ohio, Virginia, and even Masstill strong and vigorous and that it needs only a prudent and safe policy on the great national question of a tariff to insure to it, under a suitable leader, the best chance for carrying the next Presidential election. But let it be once understood that the Democratic party has thrown overboard the principle of protecting our own industries, and goes for a sariff for revenue only, and its chances for success will be much less than they were when Mr. Harrison, who was, presumably, weak candidate, defeated Mr. Cleveland.

To one who is retired from all political a tivity, and who has arrived at my age, it cannot be a motive of much concern by whom the Government of the United States is admir istered. All that most persons want is that it shall be administered well; and it is to be presumed that this is what is wanted by our leading politicians as well as by the great mass of voters. But having served for many years in the ranks of the Democracy. I do feel some concern about their course in a matter that involves the public welfare more than almost any other question of the present day. a strong conviction that the people of this country do not mean to abandon, and ought not to sacrifice the principle and practice of promoting our own industries in levying the revenues needed for the public expenditures.

But I have not taken up my pen to repeat the arguments which have again and again been arged. I will only remind my Democratidential campaign, in which Mr. Blaine had the dvantage of appealing to the people from platform which he could say made it manifes that the issue was between protection and no protection. It matters not whether Mr. Blain was right or wrong in imputing a free trade colley to the Democratic candidate and his supporters. That orator had the advantage of appealing to the apprehensions of the people and he appealed to them successfully and with arguments that were in the main sound and convincing. So it will be again if the same dvantage is allowed to be taken.

I write, however, to enter my protest against a revival of the doctrine that there is no constitutional warrant for so exercising the tax ing power as to protect our own industries any party to stand upon this doctrine. While I do not mean to repeat the argument for a Constitutional protection. I wish some of ma Democratic friends would bestow a little study upon the first revenue legislation, for that legislation was framed and put into operation by the generation of men who established th Constitution. If they did not understand the Constitution, no set of men have understood it.

In the first Congress there were fourteen en who had been members o which framed the Constitution; and Washing ton, who, as President, signed the first tariff law that was enacted, was President of that Convention. The law itself, and the debate in the House of Representatives which preceded its passage, show not only that the Constitution authorized protection of our own manufactures and products, but that, as American states men, the members of that Congress considered it obligatory upon them, in levying the duties to so levy each one of them as to preclude, as far as possible, all injurious effect on our own manufacturers, artisans, mechanics, and laborers. Not only did they do this, but they even went so far, in levying the duties, as to acourage the establishment in this equatry of manufacturing and producing industries that did not then exist among us at all. In other words, they made a prospective protect tion, as well as one that would operate to the benefit of existing industries.

They had to raise what appears to us the paltry sum of \$3,000,000, to defray the immediate expenses of the Government. A list of articles on which duties might be laid was brought into the House. Each one was taken up separately, and separately debated, and on each the questions discussed were: What duty will the article bear; how much revenue will it yield; and what will be the effect of that duty on our own manufactures and products, and on those which it is desirable to encourage and build up, although they do not now exist. The whole schedule was framed accordingly; each duty was laid reference to both revenue and tection; and the preamble of the bill, de claring the objects for which it was passed. mentions both revenue and protection, and puts them in the same rank.

The situation of the United States at the present day does not differ from the situation in 1789, excepting in the comparative magnitude of the sums to be raised for revenue and the objects on which the duties are to be laid. The question of constitutional power and the question of policy are the same. The inter sts are now vastly diversified and complex the amount of revenue to be raised by thi form of taxation is enormously increased and this makes all the difference.

The question of the constitutional power of Congress, in laying duties on foreign products. to discriminate in favor of our own industries, is not one that can now be subjected to a judicial determination, as other questions of constitutional power can be and are. It must always be determined by the legislative power, an the legislation is always what a majority of the people of the United States choose have it. As they construe the Constitution in this particular, so it is to be deemed to be Hence the importance of recurring to the Constitution, which has always been adopted in the legislation, and which has been the same from 1789 to the present day. But the legislation of 1789 is specially important, because i was enacted by the generation of men who best understood the purposes for which the Constitution was made.

Mr. Jefferson Davis holds that the States have power to protect the industries of their people, but that the Government of the United States has not power, in levying its revenues, to protect the industries of the who country. On the contrary, the men who made the first tariff of the United States under the Constitution, held that this was one of the chie purposes for which the Cons titution was estab-Guenez Ticknon Curys.

WHAT WH ARE ALL TAXABLE ABOUT.

A feature of life in New York, which to not do A feature of life in flow Test, which is not engineered to any other city in America, it the equatrian paradic of size advanced in years if Central Park every after mon. There are literally hundigade of mos, all of whom are beyond the six by each firmight pushing it very closs, who ride as regularly as the cun things. Indeed, many of them ventions out ander heavy riding conts when the weather is exprephines and, when their sees prefer to six in the stuly attractions and, when their sees prefer to six in the stuly attractions of the cinb moking reom. st in the study atmosphere of the cith smoking room. They affect the long road on the west side of the Park which extends northward from Pitty-high street and almost borders the Park wall, shd they are nometimes referred to as feeming the parade of the grapheteric. About 6 for bld o'clock out may see them promited in the parade of the grapheteric. grapheards. About 9 ar 5% o'clock out may see them crooping out from the various Park gates toward the graphes. They suggest the strongest sort of a lecture on the value of energies, for their obsels are ruddy and they sit creat. One thing is moisible, and that is the great judgeson menty all of the releas of advanced fears show in the selection of Bursellash. It earned be said with exact truth that the younger riding men of New York can be complimed at on their mounts as a rule, but their fathers and grandfathers apparently know mysed house when they see one. At all events, know ngood horse when they see one. At all events that he the nort of horse they usually ride, and it is by n magne unusual to see a young and powerful man sixting presentently on the back of a nodden old nag, while an-other crider, more than deathle his age, moves along stread of him on a horse that is full of fire, spirit, and wickedness; while the young man tugs wildly at the eins, the elder rides seronely, and controls the mo addle and an air of utter indifference to the ext of the beatt.

The mixture on the "L" care at night coming dow

from Hariem is indicative of the extraordinary cosmo polinanism which prevails in New Tork. Anybody wh gets into an "L" car at 7% will have a diversified fiel offered him to study by the people who rush pell mell into the cars. The trains are always crowded, and fully a third of the people have to stand. These are mustly women, for the seats are in the main eccupied by workwomen, for the seats are in the main sociated by workingmen who were detained late, and who exhibit traces
of fatigue in their faces. It is doubtful if anybody consures them for keeping their seats while the women
stand, for the feminine population of liariem is ruddy
and full of health. There is no malaria there now, appursuitly. In a train last night, two men of observent mind seted a row of men on a single seat.

(The women Italian belower, another was an One was an Italian laborer, another was as Irish plumber with his kit of tools a third, i young American tough with a paper collar, a very bad digar held between his broken fineers, and a pair of his tight treesers with what was once known as blun-terbus bottoms. Then there was the wife of a German side. They were geing to hear the German actor. mrs. Next to them was a thick-lipped negre, in a sheck jumper, a small tan colored jacket, and a tall, olled, and beautifully polished beaver hat. The four cross seats monedistaly at the end of this bench were occupied to a very large extent by a prim little man, who might have been a French or Italian barber, or a member of the Creale ealony of New Orleans. Two magnificent col-gred women, with flashing eyes and row jips, sat boside ten and talked with sup ed excise theatre they were going to visit. This was only a site of one car in a long train, but it was indicative the make-up of the whole list of passengers.

The small tradesmen and dealers in furnishing gond the lighter articles of men's attire complain bitter! of the incursion of the big clothing houses into the field which they have occupied so long. Some of the most prosperous shops in the city are those devoted to men's furnishing goods. For a long while they have had the stness practically to themselves. Now the big cloth ing houses, realizing the big profit that there is in this particular branch of the trade, have taken hold of it, and the result is a very serious impairment of the bu nem of some of the largest furnishing goods stores of Broadway. Where the specialists sell a lin collar for forty or fifty cents, the clothing houses charge sixteen cents. Four dollars for a shirt is nearly twice as much as the clothing houses ask, and other things are in proportion. The haberdashers, as it has now be come the sustom to call them, have made a bitter proest, but the opinion seems to prevail that they have

The latest odd thing in furniture is a set uphoister with paim-leaf fans. A single fan forms the seat and another fan the back of a chair. The framework is of gilded bent wood. Two faus make a cute substitute or the cushiomed bottom of a tête-a-tête, and even th table top is of fams. The set was put on exhibition in the window of a Twenty-third street store a few days ago, and it takes a fanny price to buy a duplicate of it

Norris E. Wise, the counsel of the Cigur Manufac tion, asserts that it is imposs tainly tell a Havana cigar from a domestic one by sight, smell, or feeling. Experts upon the witness sta several instances, he says, have been forced to o several instances, he says, have been forced to confe this. Mr. Wise's favorite emoke is a home-made te center, and he says no imported cigar can exceed it for

Hariem is apparently a Haven for dors. Fewer po town, and the restrictions of the famitors are net iron-ciad in the upper part of the city. Accordingly the lux ery of keeping a dog is by no means unattainable by the public at large. Every man has his dog above 110th street, and most of them are remarkably well-bred and valuable animals. The children throughout the length and breadth of Harlem know the dog catchers by sucht.

Miss Moore, who is the leading lady for Charles Wynd ham, is a pretty, sensitive, and refined-looking woman whom no one would take for more than 18 on the stage. Petersburg. Her name is Alberry.

It is said that a young and beautiful Californian, Alice Parriagton, born Arrington, will seek her fortune on the New York stage. She is the younger sister of one of the Madison Square Theatre company, and, although only 21, is the diverced wife of William Parrington of Oak

The Phonograph as a Teacher of Accent. From the Pittsburgh Dispatch

A new use for the phonograph has been dis povered. A teacher of languages, whose admirable accent has brought him many pupils, resorts to the phonograph wherever he stude it as an assistant tuter. nce, he will talk slowly in Parisian Prench age of some good author in that tongee into the page or some good author in that wongue into the phonograph and instructive pupil to read the passage aloud while the phonograph prompts him with the proper pronunciation. After the tutor has retired the lesson remains intact spidy the cylinder of the phono-graph ready for further use. It can be seen how con-

ile the phenograph's aid is in this regard. Betected in Church From the Leus There is no moral in this story, but it is said hat the face weman who had written several hundred candalous anonymous letters was finally detected by

her writing on an envelope dropped into the church

All Sorts of Bearons

From the Scrunton Fruth.

Amos Cummings has been elected triumas the successer of the late S. S. Cox in Cop rem. New York deserves the World's Fair, after all The Granger Victory.

His batr was thick with hayseed. And his face was scamed and tanned; legs sagged with overalls, his boots were full o But his heart was overflowing, he made a joyful noise,

He yelled and yawped continually, " Hurmh for Horac "If 'twant against my principles I'd start out on a bat: For more than five-and-thirty year I've been a Democrat.

But I'd ha' bet a quarter section against a scarecrow That I wouldn't have the luck to live to see the happy When the Democratic ticket would win in Ioway.

"We give the grand old party Such a rattling, of dry bones, Such a shaking up and raking down, that I guess they won't forget it, nor les up with their

For the way the Grangers spashed 'sm and knocked their ticket flat, And put in Uncle Horace Buiet, the Granger Democrat. "Bill Allison and all his men

Are suffering from a scare; Some on 'em feel like bawling. And more wouldlike to swear; for they've found out that we farmers with hayaned are going to stick together and have somewhat to say bout who shall be Governor of the State of Ioway.

"There's a little old hard older We put it where the constables Couldn't speak it out, you bet I'll draw a pitcher en it and our Granger victory wet; A health to Uncle Horace Boiss, whom we've put in the

And hurrals for us, the Grangers, with hayseed in hair! Don't take any chances with a stubborn cold, but get rid of it rationally with the halp of Dr. Jayne's Expec-torant, a healing medicine for the lungs.—Ada,

Governor's chair

WHAT IS COING ON IN SOCIETY.

Election day was made the most of at the out-of-town clubs, and pissons were slaugh-tered, foxes hunted, and polo ponies worried at every one of them. At the Meadowbrook Club the ladies were most royally entertained by Mr. Robert Hargous, who had the pleasure of seeing gathered around his hospitable board not only the regular attaches of the Hunt Club, but several very charming additions, among whom were Mrs. Heyward Cutting, Miss Annie Cutting, and the new candidate for society nonors, Miss Julia Schreiner, who is to-pass

the coming winter with Mrs. Cutting. Miss Schreiner, although hitherto unknown in her motherland, has a claim upon the hospitality and good will of all who share the nation's pride in her Illustrious relative, the late William C. Bryant. Having thus one distinguished name with which to satisfy the curiosity of pedigree hunters. Miss Schreiner can very well go it alone, so far as personal attractions are concerned. Her only drawback to the youths of the present day will be her extraordinary height, which may make it necessary for them to look up to her rather more than they may find agreeable. A new face, a new name, in short, a new belle, who bursts like a meteor upon the fashionable world, has always an incalculable advantage in a community where ennut and satisty are the prevailing fees to happiness

The Country Club at Pelham felt themselves somewhat neglected on election day, as the impromptu dance in the evening was but indifferently attended. In point of fact, very few persons knew that it was to take place, and the same is true of the dinner dances on Saturday evenings, which have been charming to the Pelhamites and their neighbors, but to which very few outsiders have been invited.

The determination of the Bockaway Steeplechase Association to sell the race course at Cedarhurst for villa sites, and so make an end of the races, awakens a feeling of regres those who have enjoyed the fall and autumn meetings, the excitement of the hurdles and water jumps, and the social atmosphere of the place, which was always of the best and the pleasantest. But the neighborhood of New York is overrun with racecourses, and there is hardly a day in the year when a lover of the sport may not find horse racing going on in his vicinity. Cedarhurst was always more of a society gathering than a sporting ground, and had a kind of Dresden china reputation among old sports, as being quite too refined and elegant for their use. This was pleasant, but not profitable; and probably the members of the club, who have been losing money steadily of late, will get more fun out of pole, hunting, and pigeon shooting than they did out of the racecourse, which involved a great deal of labor and responsibility with no adequate returns to compensate. Steeplechasing suggests high jumping and

the extraordinary record made at the Chicago horse show by two Canadian-bred horses, one belonging to Mr. S. S. Howland of Mount More ris, and the other to a business firm in Toronto. When the death of Mr. Gebhard's high jumper. Leo, who cleared 6 feet 9% inches at our own horse show last year, was announced a few days since, groans of regret and "We shall look upon his like again" were heard on every side; but the truth of the homely old saying. "There are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it," is exemplified in the brute creation as fully as it is among the human race, and it is hardly worth while in these days to regret the best that go out of the world, so quickly do we see them replaced by newcomers. And thus it has come to pass that Leo's great record has been broken, and the astonishing height of 6 feet 10% inches cleared by horse and rider within a day or two following his death.

Cards are already out for very many receptions and 5 o'clock tess. An informal one was given by Mrs. Clews to the creme de la creme of the gay world on Friday afternoon to meet the dowager Countess of Shrewsbury and Lady Selkirk, who have returned from their long Western trip and will start for home on Wednesday, in the Teutonic. The same after-moon Miss Josephine Johnson gave a tea for two of her young nieces from Boston, at which were seen pretty much the same people as were at Mrs. Clews's.

The marriage of Secretary Bayard to Miss Clymer at Washington on Wednesday heads the long list of autumn weddings. The affair was quiet, but dismified, and that the bridegroom looked very young and the bride very ence of Mrs. Cleveland added lustre to the rathering, and she received a warm welcome from old friends. It is rather curious that the Cabinet dignitaries of the last Administration should have met twice within a month at wedding festivities, and suggests the idea that the first marriage of the nation's Chief Ma at the White House may have given an impetus to matrimonial ventures, and constituted Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland the presiding figures at these interesting events.

Printed cards announcing the marriage of the Chevalier Cambreling, who was well known in connection with the Duc de Dureal and his unappreciated old masters a year ago, to Miss Grace Graham, have awakened some surnrise among the Chevalier's former friends and soq quaintances, as nothing had been heard of his ngagement. The next fortnight will be full of weddings

Miss Hurst's and Mr. Harriman's will be celebrated at high noon in St. Thomas's Church or the 13th, and a preakfast at Mr. Jaffray's will follow the church ceremony. Mr. W. R. Travers and Miss Harriman will have a quiet wedding on the 25th, Miss Wynkoop and Mr. Harold Forwood a very gay one on the same day. Miss Edyth Newcombe and Mr. Reginald Ward will be married at home on the 26th inst., after the fashion of forty years ago, in the presence only of relatives and intimate friends, while their arge circle of acquaintance are invited to the afternoon reception which will follow. The engagement of Miss Amy Scott, a niece

of the well-known Mr. J. Frederick Tams, to Mr. Henry Bradish Johnson, one of the younger sons of Mr. Bradish Johnson, has been recently announced, as has likewise that of Miss Matilda Barréda to Dr. Harry Sherman of San Francisco. The return of Mme. Barreda and her daughters from their long absence in Europe and California was a source of sincers pleasure to their numerous friends here and in Newport last summer. Mme. Barréda, though showing in her face the traces of the greacorrows and losses that have befallen her, is still beautiful, gracious, and attractive, and her daughters are most unaffected and accomplished girls. The marriage of the one who has been for many months in ill health is said to a great happiness to her mother.

From over the sea comes news of the engage ment of the Hon. Alistair Hay, son of the Earl of Kinnoul, who spent several months in this country three years ago and was well known among society people, to the Honorable Miss Camilla Greville, a daughter of Lord Greville and granddaughter of the Duchess of Montrose. From England comes also the announcement of the engagement of the fourth Miss Cunard to Mr. Athole Hay, a nephew of W. Butler Duncan.

Among the passengers by one of the late transatiantic steamers was Mrs. Adair. the eldest daughter of the late Gen. Wadsworth. and well known in her early life as Mrs. Montgomery Ritchie. Mrs. Adair left town immediately after her arrival to look after her interests in Texas, where she owns a large tract of land. Her sister. Mrs. Edward Bogers, was in Lenox during the latter part of the season there, but will soon return to Europe with her daughter to spend the winter in Pau. The third daughter of Gen. Wadsworth, formerly the beautiful Mrs. Arthur Post is married to an English M. P. of large fortune and estates, and has her choice for a winter residence of a villa in Algiers -a large country place in England-or a chateau in the south of France' The three daughters of one of this country's most distinguished officers are thus perma-

nently settled in foreign lands. The London Court Journal talks about marble palace" which Mr. Frederick Vanderbiit is building in London. It has evidently got hold of Mr. Cornelius Vandorbilt's new house at Newport,